Nippon Times

No. 16,476 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

GERMANS EVACUATE KREUZ, RAIL STATION INSIDE BRANDENBURG

Furious Fighting Around Posen; Yankee Activities Increase On Western Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The Brandenburg rail junction of Kreuz on the Berlin-Danzig and Posen-Stettin trunk lines, roughly 175 kilometers from Berlin was evacuated in view of strong Soviet pressure and frontline dispatches said that Zhukov's armies striking through Brandenburg province were engaged in heavy battles northwest and southwest of Posen. The latest reports placed the Soviet armies five kilometers at Kreuz and seven kilometers at Schneidemuhl inside the German border closest to Berlin.

Between Kreuz and Schneidemuhl German tanks retaliated against and checked the Soviet tanks rolling northward. Also east of Schneidemuhl Soviet attacks were frustrated by stubborn defense supported by German battleplanes which saw action yesterday.

Northwest of Bromberg, Soviet tank forces reached the town of Vandsburg after hard fighting and costly losses. Further thrusts were frustrated, however.

Memel Evacuated

On the northernmost tip of the front, the harbor of Memel in the northeastern corner of East Prussia, was evacuated after all important military installations and particularly harbor facilities were completely destroyed.

Meanwhile, mass attacks against the southern and eastern front of East Prussia were continued and Soviet groups worked their way closer to Koenigsberg. Latest reports claimed that the Red Army forces have penetrated into the town and fierce street-fighting was in progress.

In upper Silesia, strong Soviet forces made further gains despite stubborn German resistance. At Steinau, Soviet troops gained ground on the western bank of the Oder, but between Cosel and Breslau numerous Soviet bridgeheads on the Oder were either eliminated or narrowed down.

Enemy Activity Increases

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The serious shock of the German Ardennes attacks in December which rocked the offensive power of the American troops is now being gradually overcome by the enemy and their activity is being increased daily, but they have not yet gone beyond mere local attacks. Only local fighting occurred in the Roer bridgehead as well as in the Ardennes during the past 24 hours, but fighting at the Orscholz barrage and in upper Alsace assumed a more violent character.

At all the fighting sectors in the west, Anglo-American attacks collapsed before reaching the German defense positions and high losses were incurred by them.

The British 2nd army is still bearing the brunt of the attacks in the German Roer bridgehead while the American 9th army at the southern wing of this front is still reticent.

Strong American attacks in the main German frontline northeast of St. Vith near Vianden and southeast of Remich were checked and American attempts to cross the Moselle were frustrated.

The last focal point of the fighting remained in the Alsace area in the sectors of Colmar and Mulhouse-Neuenheim. DeGaullist troops continued to attack the German positions with stronger forces northeast of Colmar. Their pressure at Eisenheim and Jebsheim was particularly strong, but they did not penetrate the German positions. Also their attempt to cross the Colmar Canal was frustrated. Street-fighting occurred in the southern part of Sennheim.

In northern Alsace, tired troops of the American 7th army restricted their activity to isolated and unsuccessful thrusts i the area northwest of Hagenau.

Adopts Anti-F.D.R. Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—At the beginning of January the Washington Times Herald on its front page published a number of pictures of American soldiers killed in action. The caption repeated Roosevelt's statement in 1940, "I will say again and again and over again: your sons will not be sent to any foreign wars." The publication of these pictures is reportedly due to the efforts of its owner, Eleanor Patterson.

Archbishop of York Assails Criticisms From the Americans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The Archbishop of York said today that "war weariness" was affecting British-American relations, adding that the Americans frequently failed to realize that the Britons were "exceptionally sensitive to criticism" after more than five years of war, according to a London dispatch. "Our cities and villages are still suffering from rockets and flying bombs which may any day bring death to our women and children as well as our menfolk. We find it difficult under these conditions to read patiently criticisms which impute to us unworthy motives."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 29

In Hungary, heavy defense fighting between Lake Balaton and the Danube and in the western part of Budapest continued and in the course of this fighting 33 enemy tanks were destroyed. On both sides of the upper Vistula and in the Upper Silesian industrial district our troops are engaged in fierce combats with strong Soviet forces which gained further ground but a counterattack from Rybuik area threw the enemy far back toward the northeast.

On the Oder between Cosel and Breslau numerous enemy attacks were warded off and several bridgeheads were eliminated or narrowed down while at Steinau the enemy gained ground on the western bank of the Oder despite stubborn resistance. The garrisons of Lissa, Posen and Schneidemuehl warded off strong Soviet attacks.

At the Obra front fighting activity became more lively. In the area north of the Netze and north of Bromberg the Soviets advanced farther to the north and northwest but their attacks against Thorn were smashed. At the lower reaches of the Vistula fluctuating fighting took place while Marienburg is being held in the face of strong enemy attacks.

The Memel bridgehead was evacuated after the thorough destruction of all militarily important establishments especially of the port.

On the Courland front, Soviet attacks abated, while south of Frauenburg the enemy attacked more violently but was repelled. An attack from western East Prussia against the flank of the enemy tank army which trust forward toward Elbing penetrated as far as toward the vicinity of Preussisch Holland and in the course of this fighting the 131 Lower Saxonian Infantry Division destroyed 47 enemy tanks on Sunday. The enemy pressure against the southern and eastern front of East Prussia is being continued. Heavy fighting is in progress on both sides of Koenigsberg with enemy forces which had penetrated the town. Battleplanes and fighter units also yesterday in the battle area of the winter battle in the east inflicted again heavy losses on the enemy.

In the west renewed fighting is in progress at the Meuse bridgehead east of Gertruidenburg with the Canadians. During heavy snow storms our troops repulsed the British attacks on the Roer. Only at St. Odilienberg, southeast of Roermond, the enemy was able to penetrate after fierce house to house fighting. In the area northeast of St. Vith, at Vianden and southeast of Remich strong enemy attacks were checked in our main battle zone.

In Alsace all enemy attacks against our positions in the Roth sector failed in our concentrated artillery fire or by counterattacks. Between Schlettstadt and Colmar, enemy attacks across the Ill increased and led to the loss of Drusenheim while in the Thann area enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

Off the western Norwegian coast, our destroyers in an artillery engagement with formations of British cruisers set British cruiser on fire and damaged her severely by several direct artillery hits and our destroyers continued on their way.

During Anglo-American terror attacks on the western Reich territory on Sunday damage was particularly caused in the Cologne and Dortmund areas while last night British planes on terror sweeps dropped bombs on Stuttgart. Moreover, the Reich capital was attacked by fast bombers. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 21 four-engined bombers.

Soviet Party in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—Thirty-five members of the Soviet delegation to the World Trade Union Conference headed by Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in London today, according to a London dispatch.

AMERICAN TRADE POLICY IS SEVERELY CRITICIZED

Yankee Manufacturers Intend To Keep and Extend Hold On British Markets

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—The American trade policy has become the target of sharp criticisms both in England and other countries, according to a Financial News report of December 7. India has lodged a firm protest against cotton export subsidies. The civil aviation plan is another issue while the copper situation concerning which the United States producers had been entirely isolated from world markets in normal times by the tariff, is arousing much interest.

It will be interesting to note, the Financial News report states, whether the administration pins future programs on the full support of high cost of production or whether it will come back to the high-minded attitude in which the administration plan for commodities was said to include first, productive agreements, secondly, lower and stable prices, and thirdly, the transfer of resources to more economic fields.

Meanwhile, the Financial News correspondent in New York reported on December 11 as follows:

An increasing number of bankers and businessmen here formerly opposed to the Bretton Woods proposals are now coming out in favor of a world bank. They are advocating further study regarding this trend of thought. Although neither draft reports of the economic policy of Commission of American Bankers Association nor that of the Bretton Woods committee of the New York State Bankers Association is ready in its final form, it is almost certain both will adopt a constructive viewpoint along these lines.

According to New York financial reports on December 12 the president of the American Smelting and Refining Company on December 11 declared that he still adhered to former theories in respect to gold and silver. Asserting that some way should be found by which Great Britain and the United States might agree on the use of these metals and the fixing and pegging of prices, he said:

"Each of us can well afford to make necessary loans of gold and silver to bring this about. It would be a calamity for these nations to engage in a serious prolonged battle over the monetary system."

Meanwhile, the Daily Herald correspondent in Washington reported on December 12 as follows:

American financiers are trying with no success to force Britain to accept a huge dollar loan. Something over one billion pounds is mentioned in some quarters. The reason for this apparently unexpected generosity is obvious, as is also the reason why it has been declined with thanks. American manufacturers want to keep and extend their hold on the British market when the war ends. They want Britain to buy American goods so as to keep the United States factories fully occupied and provide some of the sixty million jobs Roosevelt is promising. The big bankers hoped that by providing funds for the purchase of American goods they would get some hundreds of millions of dollars interest.

Before the war Britain was America's best customer, taking four to five times the amount of goods from the United States that she was able to sell to this country. It is only today that the truth is coming out about the cleverly planted propaganda during Keynes' visit. This is if not directly inspired by high-ranking American officials, certainly encouraged by them. It led the American public to believe Keynes was pressing a British claim for a big loan.

Hidden in the financial section of the New York Herald Tribune was the statement: "The British do not want any dollar loan and they do not intend to have it thrust on them."

Britain's future obviously cannot be solved by an American plan. Unless Britain is given an opportunity of exporting more than the United States, she may be forced after the war to curtail her imports from this country.

Taking Aussie Governor Post

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The Duke of Gloucester, who has arrived in Sydney with the Duchess of Gloucester, their sons and members of the Duke's staff, will be sworn in as the new Governor General of Australia tomorrow in Canberra, according to a Sydney report. The Duke left Sydney by car today for Canberra.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS

The conferment of various grades of the Martial Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Rising Sun on a large number of the Army officers and men who fell in action in the Southern Regions and China as well as on civilians in the employ of the Army in the 26th Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award was announced jointly by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under the date of January 31.

The announcement said:

"A large majority of the heroes who have received Gracious Imperial Benevolence for grant of awards this time are the officers and men who fought bravely on the battlefields on the Continent or in embittered fighting in the Pacific upholding the prestige of the Imperial Armed Forces at home and abroad and later fell in action as cornerstones for the prosecution of the sacred war. Those who were awarded 'Shukun Ko' or Special Distinction Honors number 109, including the late Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata, recipient of the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

"Moreover, Gracious Imperial Command for grant of honors was issued for three men including Yatoshiro Ogawara, Captain of the XX Maru, who rendered meritorious services in intense maritime transport warfare in the Southern waters, for Masao Yamada, a member of the Takasago Volunteer Corps, who accomplished outstanding exploits while he belonged to the South Seas Detachment and also for Yasuji Taguchi, a student who met an honorable death while engaged in labor service."

Generals among the honored heroes are the late Lieutenant Generals Hideyoshi Obata, Tomitaro Horii and Chiyota Motomura and the late Major Generals Taiji Arai, Mamoru Sekiguchi, Yoshimi Adachi and Junichiro Tagawa.

The late Lieutenant General Obata distinguished himself as Commander of an Army Air Unit in the Southern Regions ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He met a heroic death in the Central Pacific in July, 1944.

The late Major General Adachi who won the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun rendered meritorious services as Commander of an Engineering Unit in the Kiangnan, East Chekiang and other operations in Central China. He distinguished himself in the Southern Regions operations since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia and paid the supreme sacrifice on the Southern Front on February 22, 1944.

Among the Army employes who have benefited from the Imperial Grace were Chiyomatsu Imanari, a second class steersman of a transport, Yatoshiro Ogawara and Tokusaburo Isobe, captains of small transports. They devoted themselves to difficult maritime transport duties in the Southern waters under enemy air supremacy. Mr. Imanari has been awarded the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun while Messrs. Ogawara and Isobe have both been granted the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun

FINAL SOLUTION UNLIKELY ON THORNY BALKAN ISSUE

British Paper Is Pessimistic; Spread of Soviet Influence Stressed in Survey

(Continued From Yesterday)

On September 8 the Muravieff Cabinet was succeeded by one headed by Kimon Georgieff. The new Cabinet was a Coalition Government, based on the Democratic Party, to which the Prime Minister and Foreign, War and Propaganda Ministers belonged, the Communist Party to which the Home, Justice, and Health Ministers belonged, the Farmers' Union to which the Agriculture, Railway and Public Work Ministers belonged, the Social Democratic Party to which the Commerce and Welfare Ministers belonged, and the Independents.

The Democrats, Communists, Social Democrats and the members of the Farmers' Union have worked together before. They had justly insisted on the establishment of cooperative societies and the conduct of the agricultural industry on the principle of mass production, and had got the Bagrianoff Cabinet to agree to make arrangements for the poorer farmers to work on land owned by the cooperative societies which occupies 20 per cent of the total arable land in the country and share in the results of their labor.

Plans Radical Reforms

The Georgieff Cabinet is planning radical reforms in the social structure in order to oblige the radical element of the home land front which has been demanding agricultural reforms.

There are four main planks in the platform of the Georgieff Cabinet. They are division of arable land, establishment of government monopolies, nationalization of foreign trade, and separation of politics and religion. The policies of Prime Minister Georgieff have the general support of the Leftist groups.

Of late the Cabinet has been sinking in the estimation of certain quarters where reports are gaining ground that the Cabinet will have to reconstruct itself if it ever hopes to reach a settlement of the question of improving the discipline of the Army.

With the formation of the Georgieff Cabinet changes were effected in the members of the Regency. The Regency as it stands is composed of representatives of the Democratic and Communist Parties and a university professor, who is a distinguished authority on the constitution. This is notable as it is indicative of the attitude of the Georgieff Cabinet to the Monarchist Party in Italy with which he is willing to cooperate and toward the Communist Party in Rumania whose course of action with regard to King Michael has his support.

There are differing stories of the cause of the delay in the settlement of the negotiations for the truce agreement between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. According to British newspapers, the delay was caused by the necessity with which the Soviet Union was confronted of giving consideration to the British and American claims made as the result of the change that had come about in the situation following the declaration of war on Bulgaria by the Soviet Union, and by the insistence with which, it was held by Britain that there should be withdrawal of the Bulgarian forces from both areas of Macedonia and Thracia before there was a discussion of a truce.

No Soviet Support

As for the Greater Bulgaria project, in the light of the advance of the Soviet Army into Bulgaria some observers hold that it has not the support of the Soviet Union in spite of the declared wish of Prime Minister Georgieff to see favorable consideration given to the Bulgarian claims to Mediterranean ports at the peace conference and of the express hope of the Bulgarian Propaganda Minister, Dimo Kasassoff, that a Macedonian state would be brought into being.

The truce terms the Soviet Union gave to Bulgaria were said to be more liberal than those it gave to Rumania and Poland. But there is a vigorous conduct of the purge of the Bulgarian army.

The Georgieff Cabinet has been working under the principles of strengthening the pro-Soviet policy, restoring friendly relations with west European Democratic countries, and seeking the friendship of Yugoslavia and all the Balkan States. It was announced by the Cabinet on November 30 that Todorov, a former Finance Minister, had been appointed Minister to the "Tito' regime of Yugoslavia and that diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and France had been restored.

Understanding Exists

Relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are reported to be relatively satisfactory. The settlement of the currency question in Bulgaria, made possible by the arrangement under which one ruble was fixed at 15 levas against 68 levas has been pointed to as proof of the existence of understanding between the Soviet Union and Rumania.

It is pointed out by a school of thought that one ruble used to be equal to two levas even when the position of Soviet currency was strongest. These observers have little doubt that there will be a sharp decline in the value of the leva in consequence of the action of the Government in fixing its value in terms of the ruble.

According to Finance Minister Petko Stojanov in his recent radio speech the deficit in the budget of the Bulgarian Government from January 1944 till September of the same year amounted to 13.000,000,000 levas. The money in circulation in the same period amounted to 40,-700,000,000 levas, against 2,700,000,-000 levas which were in circulation in the 1937 fiscal year. This expansion in the money in circulation, combined with the large masses of bonds and securities which have been issued by the Government and which total 15.000,000,000 levas, is the principal factor in the sharp fall in the value of leva currency. In the reduced productivity and the decreased business transactions one sees signs that inflation is progressing in Bulgaria.

(To Be Continued)

FUEHRER'S ANNIVERSARY IS OBSERVED BY GERMANS

Residents Repledge Vows to Hitler in Marking 12th Year of Leadership

A celebration in honor of the anniversary of the assumption of power over Germany by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was observed by the German residents of Tokyo and Yohama on Tuesday and became a rousing manifestation of their implicit trust in their Fuehrer and nation and of their unshakable belief in final victory for Germany and Japan.

At the invitation of the local organization of the National Socialist Party, Japanese and German guests of honor with H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Jajan, at the head, participated in the auspicious ceremony.

After renditions of works by Beethoven played by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra and conducted by Professor Helmuth Fellmer, Erwin Kurz, Director of the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization of the NSDAP in Japan, proclaimed the fervent and enthusiastic loyalty and adherence of the Germans living abroad to the Germany which Adolf Hitler in the 12 years since his chancellorship had created on a foundation that could not be shaken by any storms of this war.

The speaker pointed out that lack of unity and of a firm order of the German people in the course of the the first World War had proved the tragic cause of Germany's collapse. Outlining the historical development of the Reich, he stated that neither time nor strength had been left to the Germans for the establishment of a firm internal order, for which all good Germans had been yearning for a thousand years, because of constant strife for the borders of the Reich. With such a historical background to work on, the stupendous feat accomplished by the Fuehrer in the attainment of solid unity and invincibility of the German people assumes all the more gigantic proportions.

Joseph Spahn, leader of the Nationalist Socialist Party Organization in Japan brought the ceremony to a close with words of firm trust in the final victory for the Axis and cheers for the Fuehrer, the German nation and the armed forces to which the gathering responded most heartily and enthusiastically.

DISCUSS SOVIET DEMAND

U.S. Treasury's Attitude Toward $6 Billion Loan Is Favorable

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—The Soviet demand for a $6,000,000,000 loan from the United States, at a low rate of interest and repayment over a considerable period of time, has aroused considerable interest in America, according to the New York correspondent of the Stockholm-Tidningen. It is believed by political observers that this will be one of the matters to be discussed at the impending Roosevelt-Stalin meeting.

In this connection, The New York Times emphasizes that orders have already been placed by the Soviet Union with the General Electric Company as well as with several American shipyards. It is reported that the loan has already been discussed by the State Department and the Department of the Treasury as well as by the Department of Commerce. No promises have yet been made, but it is opined that the matter has been favorably received by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Punishing War Criminals

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—The United States Government will see that Axis leaders and their henchmen responsible for war crimes and atrocities are brought to the bar of justice, Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, told the press today, a Washington report disclosed. He also said that the State Department would make every effort to see that further appropriations were made for continued representation on the United Nations War Crime Commission.

Nippon Submarines Sink 4 Enemy Ships Off U.S. West Coast

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 29.—Japanese submarines, which have been operating off the West Coast of the United States to hamper the enemy's supply lines, have sunk a large oil tanker and more than three transports.

Yap Island Raided

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 29.—An aggregate of 102 PBF and F-4U enemy planes raided Yap Island during January 25 to January 28. Also about 20 B-24 enemy planes raided Yiojima in daylight of January 27. Japanese Forces on the spot damaged one plane.

U.S. REQUIRES MORE MEN IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES

About 6 Million Draftees Will Be Affected by New Plan to Obtain Man Power

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—The Army and Navy are going to take 900,000 men for military service in the first six months of this year, according to news from Washington. The report adds that another 600,000 will be needed for essential war production in addition to those now employed in it, and furthermore, the men entering the armed services will have to be replaced.

Continuing the report says: "The new blow is a limited national service act which will use the power to order anyone between the ages of 18 and 45 not in military service into essential industry. Somewhere between 16 and 18 million draft registrants are involved. Two-thirds of them are already working in essential jobs so that 6,000,000 will be affected.

"The administration, as a whole, will be in the hands of local draft boards which would be empowered to advise the registrants to enter essential work within a certain period of time. Then if he fails to act, he could be ordered to do so, and if he fails to obey, he could be fined or imprisoned.

"All these men are being subjected to military duty. There is no argument against requiring essential services of them that does not apply with even greater force against drafting men for the Army and Navy. The Government would still be without authority to assign every man to his place at work and the absence of that authority makes for a certain inefficiency which is the favorite argument for totalitarianism."

BRITISH PROPAGANDA HIT

Reich Says Sentenced De Gaullists Not Executed Yet

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—The assertion by British papers that the De Gaullists, sentenced to death in Germany, had been executed is described by the Wilhelmstrasse as being untrue. It is stated that none of the five sentenced De Gaullists have as yet been executed and the trials of about 100 more De Gaulle followers is continuing.

Should, however, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman pointed out, the former Underprefect of Bordeaux, Angelo Chiappe, who has been sentenced to death, be executed on January 30, the date set for the execution, then a new situation might arise on the question of the sentenced De Gaulle followers.

The names of two De Gaullists who were sentenced to death in Germany but who had not yet been executed, were announced today. The men in question are Colonel Leon Faye, organizer of a French news agency who cooperated with the Intelligence Service, and Captain Pimont who also practiced espionage. He said that the names of the remaining sentenced De Gaullists will, probably be published in due time.

Nimitz Moves Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—The headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, is said to have been moved westward and the first war reports from the new location were issued today, according to American reports. The new headquarters is simply said to be located at a spot some several miles west of Pearl Harbor. Although the exact spot is not known, Omiyajima is thought to be the location.

FIERCE ONSLAUGHTS MADE ON AMERICANS IN LUZON WAR AREA

Invaders Near Bamban and in Cabanatuan Plain Severely Counterattacked

No important changes have taken place on the front along the east coast of Lingayen Bay. The U.S. invasion forces that have appeared in the Lingayen war theater up to January 28 total about eight divisions of which about two are operating in the area south of Luzon.

The enemy forces are persistently trying to pierce the Japanese outposts, and part of the invaders are moving gradually toward the main Japanese position near Urdaneta after breaking through the sector between Manaoaj and the Cabaruan Hills.

Advancing southward from Dagupan and Lingayen, the U.S. troops moved to the hilly sector west of Bambar on January 19. The Japanese Forces in this area are now hitting the enemy in fierce counterattacks.

On January 26, the American who had advanced to this area numbered five infantry battalions equipped with 20 guns and 20 tanks.

In the Cabanatuan Plain the enemy troops are moving along the line extending from Munos to San Felip about seven kilometers west of Cabanatuan where they are being intercepted by the Japanese.

On the other hand, the U.S. invaders are exerting great efforts to construct the air bases in the areas that have fallen into their hands. At San Fabian airfield the enemy has already completed three runways and massed about 80 planes. The enemy also started to use the airfield at Bamban on and around January 25 or 26.

Fighting at Rozario's

By M. SASE

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 29.—In Rozario and its vicinity, devastating battles are raging, the trench-mortars of the enemy forces and the Japanese guns continuously roaring in the offensive and counteroffensive attacks.

In an attempt to invade the area east of San Fabian, the enemy forces, in spite of tremendous losses, have been directing furious fire against Rozario, evidently scheming to control the Baguio area. According to information reaching a certain base on January 28, the enemy has been hurling intense attacks against Rozario since January 24, while assembling a great number of troops in the area between the northwest and north of Rozario. The massed enemy troops are reported to number some 4,500 and to be heavily armed with trench-mortars. Against the enemy onslaught, Japanese Units in cooperation with artillery units have been carrying out relentless counterthrusts. Meanwhile, one enemy battalion advanced northward from Sison on the morning of January 25.

Keihan District Raided

Three B-29 bombers coming from the Marianas raided the Keihan district between the night of January 29 and the next morning. The first raider coming by way of Shionomisaki attacked Kyoto shortly after 7:30 p.m. Before fleeing southward, the enemy plane dropped some bombs in the rice fields in the outskirts of Kyoto. The second raider penetrated the skies over Osaka at 1:30 a.m. January 30, after passing over Awaji Island. The raider dropped a few bombs but damage was slight. The third raider coming from the direction of Shikoku appeared over Osaka at 2:30 a.m. and dropped some bombs in the northern part of the city, but damage was slight.

Another B-29 bomber carried out a reconnaissance flight over the Wakayama and Osaka districts after passing over the Kii Peninsula at 9 a.m. No bombs were dropped.

Meanwhile, one China-based B-29 made a reconnaissance flight over South Manchuria at 10:30 a.m. The raider flew along the west coast of Chosen before fleeing westward. The B-29 dropped no explosives.

Last Rites for Bose

Funeral services sponsored by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind for the late Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government, were solemnized at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba at 10 a.m. Monday, with Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Funeral Committee. The services were conducted in accordance with Buddhist rites, the Chief Priest of the Temple officiating.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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KOBE: 66, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sumiyoshi 2070-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.50; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥63.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOSUKE KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WED., JANUARY 31, 1945

Words Versus Realities

On the occasion of his inauguration to his fourth term of office a little more than a week ago, President Roosevelt declared: "Today in this year of war, 1945, we have learned lessons at a fearful cost, and we shall profit by them. We have learned that we cannot live alone at peace, that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations, other nations far away. We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches nor as dogs in the manger. We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community, and we have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that 'the only way to have a friend is to be one.' We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust, and with fear. We can gain it only if we proceed with the understanding and confidence and courage which flow from conviction."

It is to laugh! Fine sounding words, to be sure, but merely to see them thus set down is sufficient to show how utterly contrary these words of the President are from the actual conduct of his government.

For, far from not being able to live alone at peace as Roosevelt claims, it was America's gratuitous meddling in other peoples' affairs which brought the war needlessly to her doors and unnecessarily spread the flames of conflict. Far from having learned that the well-being of any nation in the inter-connected world of today is dependent upon the well-being of all other nations as Roosevelt says, the United States is actually short-sightedly calling for the unconditional surrender and the destruction or dismemberment of the nations which dared to defy her selfish ambitions for world dominance.

As for Roosevelt's reference to living like ostriches and dogs in the manger, is it not an ostrich policy for the Americans to believe that they can foist a chimerical scheme like the Dumbarton Oaks plan upon the world in the fatuous belief that it can succeed in abolishing all alliances, spheres of influence, and power politics save for the all-inclusive monopolistic dominance of the United States? Is this not a deliberate refusal to take cognizance of the international political realities? And is not the repeated insistence of the United States upon maintaining an abnormally high luxury standard of living even at the expense of exploiting the rest of the world a most flagrant example of the dog in the manger attitude?

Roosevelt says that the only way to have a friend is to be one. But it is illuminating indeed that the United States does not have a single genuine friend in the world today. Her allies are all either prospective rivals uneasily cooperating with her out of temporary military expediency or impotent minor states who have no choice but to fawn upon her out of their economic dependence upon her haughty charity. Roosevelt also says that no lasting peace can be gained with suspicion, mistrust, and fear, but only with understanding, confidence, and courage. But the ill-concealed misunderstandings and disagreements with Britain and particularly with the Soviet Union over almost every question of political settlement in the so-called "liberated" countries and of postwar planning show that the whole American attitude toward foreign relations is dominated by suspicion, mistrust, and fear.

These astounding contradictions between his words and the actual realities clearly prove that President Roosevelt is starting his new term, as he has carried on through his previous terms, on the basis of downright hypocrisy and lying pretense.

Italy's Place in Britain's Order

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on January 18 that "we need Italy no more than we need Spain because we have no business which requires the support of such Powers" is an utter prevarication. By disclaiming that Britain has any commitments in Europe which required participation of Italy, Churchill of course was trying to point out to the critical American people that Britain has no selfish designs to utilize Italy in her game of power politics in Europe and that Britain's sole policy toward the "liberated" countries is the establishment in these countries of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

This is to laugh! The recent opposition by Britain to the appointment of Count Carlo Sforza as Foreign Minister in the Bonomi Cabinet was flagrant intervention in the domestic political affairs of the Italian people and certainly was not in accord with her professed principle of giving the people of the "liberated" countries "a fair chance to decide their destiny without being terrorized or regimented." Moreover, in view of the repeated statements made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that Britain does not intend to return the prewar Italian colonies to Italy, it should be apparent that the British are out to exploit the weakened position of the Italian nation for the furtherance of Britain's imperialistic ambition in Europe.

There can thus be no truth to the inference carried in the statement made by Churchill that Britain harbors no sordid ambitions toward Italy. As the events of the past have shown, it is Britain's purpose now to keep Italy in a perpetually weakened condition and even to prevent the economic reconstruction of Italy which alone can provide the foundation for the return of peace and order in that country. It is needless to state that Britain's policy is motivated from her plan to acquire undisputed mastery of the Mediterranean area, for in the past the presence of a powerful Italy was a constant embarrassment to her line of communications which passed from Gibraltar through the Suez Canal to India.

As an expression of British innocence in the game of power politics, Churchill's statement is, thus, full of mockery. At least, the recent editorial of the London Economist would seem to indicate, as Congressman Emmanuel Cellar of New York stated, that the British are in favor of the restoration of a balance of power system as well as of spheres of influence in Europe. And apparently, if the British are permitted to have their own way, it is their determination to bring Italy within their sphere of influence.

The position of the Italian people is, to say the least, tragic. But this is the inevitable price which they must pay for the treachery of Badoglio and for his capitulation to the Anglo-American order. The Italian people must realize now that they have lost all chances of contributing to the peace of the world and of playing once again an important role in international affairs. The only road to the revival of their nation to a position of predominance in the Mediterranean is to take part in the game of international power politics themselves. Such an idea may be at the back of Communist Togliatti's mind in making a trip in the near future to the Soviet Union in order to seek Soviet assistance in the modification of the terms of the Italian armistice treaty.

A Year Ago Today

January 31, 1944

Headquarters of the American Pacific fleet announced that a task force of the United States fleet with aircraft carriers as its mainstay attacked the Marshall Islands, it was revealed.

• • •

Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government urged Italian generals who were sworn into the new Republican army that the new Italian armed forces must be prepared to fight on at the side of the German ally.

• • •

United States military authorities announced that in three days from January 28 to 30, United States fighter and bomber plane units dropped 3,000 tons of bombs in Germany and Northern Italy, and in those raids lost 54 bombers and 21 fighter planes.

ROOSEVELT'S MARGIN OF VICTORY

By FREDERICK WIEHL
(From the XXth Century)

II

Adding up all his safe supporters (and their wives), Roosevelt was able to enter any electoral contest with a block of at least 15 million votes on which he could rely. In 1944, moreover, the Communists were closely allied to Roosevelt and refrained from putting up a candidate of their own, encouraging all their followers and sympathizers to vote for Roosevelt.

To qualify for voting, an American must be (a) over 21; (b) a citizen; (c) not a convict; (d) not deprived of his civil rights; (e) able to read and write; (f) registered. At present there are in America 81 million people with the qualifications (a) and (b). Subtracting those lacking the qualifications (c) to (e), there still remain some 77 million. After deducting those who for objective reason (recent change of residence, for example) do not possess qualification (f), there ought to be some 75 million Americans qualified to vote. If we subtract the 15 million safe Roosevelt votes, we find that the real contest in the election was for the remaining 60 million votes. Prior to the elections, American commentators and news agencies predicted a very hot fight, and many expected an unprecedented participation of voters in the elections. But when the votes cast for Roosevelt and Dewey were counted, it was found that they numbered only 45,444,400. Some 30 million people had not exercised their privilege of voting for the highest office in the country.

Among these 30 million there were, of course, some who could not go to the polls for reasons such as sickness or old age. There are also some six million negro voters in the South who are effectively barred from voting by various devices. But this still leaves a sizeable figure of at least 22 million voters who went on a voting strike on November 7. Why? Some because they did not see much difference between the two candidates; others because they felt that the real bosss of the country stood behind Roosevelt as well as behind Dewey; others again for the simple reason that "they didn't give a damn." America regards herself as the champion of the democratic cause and claims the right to tell other nations what real democracy is. Yet it is a bad sign for American democracy if one-third of the electorate does not participate in the elections.

If from the total number of potential voters we subtract Roosevelt's safe votes as well as the 30 million who did not vote, we find that the decision lay with the remaining 30 million. A very large proportion among them are in uniform (the total number of men in the US armed forces is at present around 11 million). As President, Roosevelt got all the publicity he wanted among the armed forces these last few years. In addition, he is the nation's commander in chief. Although many of the soldiers may have resented going to war after Roosevelt had promised in 1940 not to send them into foreign wars, and although the voting is by secret ballot, it is to be assumed that a certain number of otherwise indifferent soldiers would rather vote for their commander in chief than against him. The fact that Roosevelt had championed a simplified method of soldiers' voting had also no doubt earned him political sympathies in the armed forces. We do not know for sure what the result of the voting among the men in the Army and Navy was. One unofficial report stated that it was 72.6 per cent in favor of Roosevelt. But as the same report maintained that the civilian vote was 60.7 per cent in favor of Roosevelt—a gross error—we must doubt the accuracy of the first figure. According to the last figures we received (Lisbon, November 19), Roosevelt obtained 24,249,100 votes against Dewey's 21,195,300, Roosevelt's margin of victory being 3,053,800 votes. To appreciate the significance of this margin, one should compare it with that of the first three Roosevelt elections:

	Democratic Plurality
1932	7,060,016
1936	10,797,090
1940	4,846,238
1944	3,053,800

Reduced to per cents, we find that this time Roosevelt got into the White House with 53.36 per cent of the total number of Democratic and Republican votes. (The votes cast for third parties were negligible; the exact figure has not become known here.) The slimness of Roosevelt's margin of victory represents the true sensation of the elections of 1944.

If we recall the advantages with which Roosevelt went into the elections; if we consider that Dewey could in no way compare as a public figure with Roosevelt, being a man of limited popular appeal and with practically no personal following or any program of his own; if we take into account that, in the interest of the prosecution of the war, the Republicans had to refrain from making the important fields of foreign affairs and military strategy election issues; and if, finally, we realize that many people who opposed Roosevelt were inclined to vote for him merely in order to avoid the confusion which would attend a change in administration at this crucial stage of the war—then we must ask: how is it possible that Roosevelt only obtained so small a margin?

(To Be Concluded)

Japanese Thought and Character

"Ungovernable" Japanese

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of The Nippon Times Staff

Those who have had experience in governing or trying to govern people in this country, such as Prime Ministers, prefectural governors, heads of large national corporations, will confess that the Japanese are the hardest people to govern. A certain soldier statesman who had held several portfolios in the Government has said that the Japanese are like a mettlesome horse which takes a skilled horseman to manage but, once broken in, will make a first rate war-steed.

This is in marked contrast to the opinion sometimes vented by casual observers as regarding the "gentle" Japanese qualities, to wit, obedience, if not docility, amenability to rule and command from above, respectful attitude toward superiors, loyalty to masters and employers, etc. I think both opinions are severally true according to the cases they are applied to. There can be no doubt as to Japanese loyalty to the Throne, their filial piety, their fidelity toward superiors, their polite or obliging helpfulness toward their equals, neighbors and strangers. But when it comes to the matter of passively obeying or submitting to dictations of others, they may show a degree of refractoriness which often is a revelation. Not that they will flatly contradict or rudely repudiate words of advice or exhortation; on the contrary, they are ready to acquiesce, saying "Yes, yes." But the next moment they will nonchalantly proceed to act in their own way as if those words of counsel had never been uttered or were a mere matter of language not to be taken seriously.

Rule Without Ruling

Not merely Cabinet members and provincial governors but every Japanese who has been in a position to rule others, singular or plural, will confess to the same difficulty. The so-called master of the house, in dealing with his wife, servants, neighbors, shop "boys" visiting the kitchen every morning, is apt to be tired of ruling or trying to rule them sooner than the latter are of their effort to dodge it. The husband often spends 10, 20, or 30 years,—one unbroken record of fruitless attempt to make his wife obey him—before he decides, in the cause of quiet home-life, to be an acquiescing husband, not a masterful dictator. The sooner one reaches this conclusion the happier is he.

Human nature being what it is, the same difficulty seems to pursue us in more or less degree in every clime and climate. We recall the Confucian tenet that in ruling people we must act as when cooking small fish, leaving them as little interfered with as possible. The central idea of Taoism regarding the art of government is "mu-i" or "not-doing." The incomparable Lao-Tsze 600 years before the Christian era, or two centuries before Socrates had taught this doctrine for the benefit of would-be rulers or legislators. It is a doctrine which Orientals seem to understand better than Occidentals unless the latter thought as deeply as Descartes, Voltaire, Kant or Goethe. This doctrine of "masterly inactivity," or "divine non-interference" may be expounded in modern words in this wise: Nature is spontaneous in all her works—which is exactly what "Tao" or "Way of Nature" means—so that the sage or ruler should also be spontaneous, not active from design or ulterior motive, but ever following the promptings of his heart in accord with his surroundings; or in the words of Lucritus, "Nature is seen to do everything of herself spontaneously without the meddling of the gods." In other words, Taoism tells us not to do anything for the sake of doing it, or not to do anything unless it is absolutely necessary, never forgetting that the great end of legislation is to render legislation superfluous.

O-Do

Some of the European statesmen and monarchs of the 17th and 18th centuries were wise enough to realize this Taoistic wisdom. One of them has said that nothing is easier than to rule the State—easier than ruling one's wife—because the best sort of government takes very little governing, it being to leave the people alone to rule themselves. Insurmountable obstacles appear when you begin to rule them in a serious manner. Each person having some thought as well as will of his own, you have to make him see the reasonableness of your thought and act before he may be prevailed on to do as you bid him do. Thus in Oriental nations, notably in this country was early developed the great doctrine of "O-do" (Kingly Way), born of the conviction of the futility and unwisdom of ruling the people in a dictatorial manner. It is the august rule by example, not by precept; by proving by actual demonstration that a certain course of conduct is better than another.

O-do is the essence of political morality in Japan no less than in China. It is the ethics for rulers, not for ruled. For that matter, the Confucian, Taoistic and indeed all the political moralities expounded by the old philosophers and sages of China and Japan were addressed to the ruling caste, not to the masses. If only the rulers knew how to rule, it was enough to ensure the welfare of the masses, and the people in general had no need to bother about political science or art of government. Confucius in particular is quite explicit on this point. "It is impossible," he says, "to make people understand; let them simply be ruled"—that is, with as little ruling as possible. If the Japanese are ever so implicitly and passively obedient to the voice of their Monarch it is not so much because they are obedience-minded as the Monarch is obedience-worthy or because to the Imperial virtue is transcendental, above reproach.

Corporate Action Hated

Those who have personally studied social conditions in Japan must have been struck with this fact: the Japanese are not so pliable or plastic a people as the Negroes or other inhabitants of "new" Western democracies so called are supposed to be, or that the Japanese are not easily amenable to corporate or collective action in their ordinary daily life. They boil their rice every morning, sometimes even three times a day, in contrast to the Westerners who buy their daily bread at this or that bakery.

They don't go to church on certain days at certain hours, but prefer to worship at different temples at their convenient hours and in their own way. They don't easily join movements, societies, demonstrations unless they are all but compelled to do so. They don't want, if they can help it, to keep in step or toe the line. That club life is comparatively so little developed in this country is a matter of little wonder. It is generally those "highly civilized" folk accustomed to Western social life or who think there is merit in imitating it that take kindly to the amenities of club association. But the great majority of people prefer to enjoy social life by betaking themselves to the good old Japanese restaurant where they may have "separate rooms" in which to make themselves at home, talking, laughing, eating and drinking in liberty-hall fashion.

If a would-be dictator in Tokyo said, "Stop making noise in the streets," as the Duce once did in Italy, would the Japanese chauffeurs immediately stop blowing their horns as one man as their brothers had done in Rome? They would of course say, "Yes, yes," but the next day they would, I am sure, go honk, honk, as usual, as if they had heard nothing about it. In republican America on certain days in the year the whole people from end to end will go stark mad over some exciting issue, in game or politics, when everybody is repeating nothing but the names of two or three persons as if the fate of mankind depended upon doing so. No such unanimity or collective craziness is possible in Japan. Even on the most important national holiday here you will observe many people or the great majority of common people carrying on just as usual—carpenters busy plying their saws and planes, tatami-menders thumping fists on heavy mattress spread over their knees, smiths blowing at their bellows, barbers shaving and hair-cutting—all quite unconcernedly as if the great "nation-wide" holiday were no concern of theirs or only meant for Government officials and other "officials" of banks and companies, school children, employes of department stores and such like regular office-workers. As for themselves, they have their own special holidays which they know how to enjoy and which those other people—poor devils—can know nothing of, and therefore may contentedly and smilingly carry on at their trades as usual, be the streets outside ever so gay with flags and holiday kimono.

Liberty in Japan

If a thing is to be done by the whole nation an order to that effect must be issued not once, but five times, nay, 10, 20 times before people may be persuaded to suspect there is something in it after all, or to take it seriously. If on the other hand you must get it done quickly and try to do it, then something will snap in public psychology. It can't be done, isn't done in this country, as it may be in democratic nations. There is an invincible, though unseen, backone of conservatism in every Japanese.

It seems an anomaly that while in "new" or "democratic" countries there is a good deal of talk about liberty, individual freedom, civil rights, etc., there is, as we see it, but little substance of them in practice, but that in Japan there is little talk about them but a good deal of real social liberty is actually enjoyed by the people, by common people at all events. We may illustrate this by citing some familiar facts in social and business life. Almost every rule of etiquette or business conduct, however binding it be thought, admits of exceptions and exemptions. A large latitude is permitted in the interpretation of every social obligation, even of official decree. Apology is often willingly accepted. Supposing in attending a public or ceremonial function you are not faultless, say, in attire or in time appointed, explanation is gladly listened. Many a delinquency, punishable if strictly interpreted, is looked over, or rather "not looked at, though seen." The spirit of mutual forgiveness pervades Japanese society, especially among the lower strata. "Gomen-nasai" (please forgive me) has become the stereotyped form of greeting—the words with which you enter another person's room or house and quit it. It is the magic oil that smoothes and lubricates the wheels of social life in Japan.

'Censor's Walk'

This is well illustrated by the so-called "metsuke-aruki" or the censor's walk, as it was called in Yedo days. The metsuke, literally, "finder" or "searcher," (this is, of faults and crimes) and therefore equivalent to the present-day judge and prosecutor, affected a peculiar style of walking as he glided through the corridors of the Shogunal mansion, supposedly "in search of crimes," and it consisted in progressing very slowly with ponderous dignity, his eyes staring into vacancy, turning neither to the right nor to the left, like an unseeing robot, thereby symbolizing the spirit of the law—to decrease, not to increase, crimes.

You will notice that the higher you go in social scales the more scrupulous people become in the observance of accepted formula in etiquette. Punctilious comformity to rules of conduct in upper classes is as surprising as bewildering diversity in the lower. In all countries perhaps but in Japan in particular upper-class people are expected to make themselves perfect mirrors of law-abiding virtue. It seems as if every new law or regulation is made for the two-fold purpose of being scrupulously observed by the upper class and broken by the lower. Lawgivers seem to think that a law is successfully carried out if it is complied with, like the beggar's "Give me, give me," by one person out of every ten—by one upperclass person rather than by ten lower down. Thus in old Japan a breach of law was punished not so much by the letter of the law as by the ranks of those committing it. A daimyo guilty of a certain offence had his fief confiscated, himself condemned to harakiri; a superior samurai under like circumstances committed harakiri, of course; a lesser samurai was probably discharged from the clan; a still lower sub-samurai was merely laughed at. The same spirit weighing conduct in different social scales obtains to this day in the background of Japanese mentality, and it is a peculiar Japanese form of social justice. Hence the general tendency in this country to make light of the letter of the law while emphasizing the spirit thereof.

All of this seems to contradict the Sense of Order which in a previous article I have dwelt upon as a strong Japanese trait. But order is not the same thing as law-abiding quality. Law and order, so often coupled in the English tongue, are two distinct qualities, at least in this country. For it is an indisputable fact that the Japanese, the most orderly of men on earth, may also be said to be the least law-abiding people. Thereby hangs a story which I beg to tell in my next article.

KEY TO SOLUTION OF CHINA PROBLEM

By GAKU MATSUMOTO
Member of the House of Peers

II

How do the Chinese intelligentsia generally view the prevailing situation, then? I paid two visits to China in 1943 and one visit last year. When I visited China soon after the enforcement by Japan of her new China policy, Chinese intellectuals not necessarily favorably disposed toward Japan expressed themselves to the following effect: "Is Japan really in earnest in putting her new China policy into execution? Will she not abandon it sooner or later, finding an excuse for doing so in some international relationship? If she means to pursue it in all sincerity, however, we will have to reconsider our present attitude toward her. The China Affair underwent a complete change in character with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. China used to utilize America and Britain in carrying out various measures of her policy, and at present Chungking seems to be acting the jackal for America and Britain in fighting Japan. It is up to all Chinese who have the true interests of their country at heart and desire to advance China's destiny to take this change of character into careful consideration. Should Japan lose the war, America and Britain will most probably unmask themselves and proceed to enslave China. China will then be converted into their colony or be divided up.

New Fear of Chinese

That they hold such a view does not necessarily mean that they are ready to cooperate with Japan or that they are developing good-will toward Japan. But the fact that they have come to regard the contingency of Japan's defeat with aversion signifies a change worth noticing nonetheless, because it is a sentiment growing out of their concern about the fate of their own country. It is necessary for Japan to take due note of this trend and make redoubled efforts to make the Chinese understand her true intentions as quickly as possible.

Many intellectuals in North China—mostly university professors—with whom I came in personal contact during my China trip last autumn were in a sort of dilemma. They did not like to see Japan beaten, but at the same time they did not relish the idea of Japan's easy victory as they fear it would make her lose their "face." This mental tendency was conspicuously manifest in a speech which Lin Yu-tang made in Chungking, on his return from America. In this speech, he denounced Anglo-American culture as of such a low order that it is incapable of contributing anything toward the progress of the culture of the world, and then singing the praises of Chinese culture, he held up to ridicule the unseemly attitude of the Chungking leaders who, forgetful of the need of psychological construction urged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are slavishly kotowing to inferior Anglo-American culture. Then, referring to the attitude of the Chungking leaders who regard the abolition of unequal treaties as though it were their prime object in life, Lin advised them to realize the superiority of their race before claiming for their nation a footing of equality with other nations. The Chinese people, on their part, should become conscious of the superiority of their culture and revert to nationalism quickly by discarding the attitude of dependence on other countries which has done them infinite harm in the past, he declared. Lin's observation is very noteworthy as heralding the birth of New China. It is interesting not as the personal opinion of a veteran Chinese publicist but as illustrative of the new trend of opinion developing in China.

(To Be Continued)

Giving Her Time

"These trousers may be useful to you," said the kind old lady. "All they need is a little mending."

"That's all right, lady," said the tramp. "I'll call back in "arf an hour."

News and Views

A Bad Giveway

By K. OYA

The Roosevelt administration is busy at the moment making a big propaganda drive at home to smooth up the way for the passage of the National Service Act, a bill which was vetoed by last year's Congress. The announcement of the United States War Shipping Board on January 22 to the effect that the 10 weeks since the beginning of the Leyte drive was responsible for the unprecedented loss incurred in the United States reserve tonnage, chiefly due to the attacks of the Japanese Special Attack Corps is one feature of the drive. And the announcement adds that 170 planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps were shot down.

The effect sought by such an announcement on the part of the War Shipping Board was obviously the gradual drawing of popular attention to the importance of the national service act; but to make it effective depends upon the admission of the big losses of America's own shipping, and also of the menace of the Japanese Special Attack Corps as the factor mainly responsible for America's staggering shipping losses.

Now the planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps are manned by pilots who are specially trained in the art of blasting their own machines against the enemy ships to destroy both themselves and the enemy ship in the surest way. It is a funny thing for the War Shipping Board to say that 170 of these self-blasting planes were "shot down;" but for the sake of argument, let them have the credit to themselves, and that means the 170 Japanese Special Attack Planes hit their respective targets—for, mind you, no Japanese plane belonging to the Special Attack Corps blasts itself without destroying the enemy object it is ramming, and that goes to show that 170 of the enemy ships have gone with these Japanese planes. If, on the average one plane sinks a ship of 8,000 tons, 170 ships would represent 1,360,000 tons lost. 1,360,000 tons of shiping of course is not America's only loss to Davy Jones' locker. The crew and equipment must also be counted.

MacArthur's communique is extremely unpopular in enemy press quarters. Among other things, inaccuracy of figures makes it disliked as well as ridiculous to those who try to make an honest study of them. The first day of the American landing on Leyte, MacArthur's communique announced the number of the United States force as 250,000 strong, in obvious contradiction to general knowledge that it was barely 100,000.

The manner in which the communique describes the Luzon war is too artificial and exaggerated to those who are acquainted with actualities to merit the value of a war communique. Particularly glaring is the fabrication on manpower losses. Evidently the fabrication belongs to the category of what MacArthur calls in his January 25 communique "the minutest care to keep manpower losses to their minimum necessity." Incidentally in the same day's communique, MacArthur rates the American manpower loss to the Japanese as one to 10. But he forgets that three days before, in the January 22 communique he gave the ratio as one American loss against 25 Japanese. Incidentally by our way of calculation it is 4 to 1.

After all, everybody is entitled to his own opinion and to his own choice of figures too. But to make his communique plausible enough to be accepted by his own people, General Douglas MacArthur has to do something about the gaping discrepancy between the 1 to 25 ratio as he announced on January 22 and 1 against 10 as stated on January 25.

Balling

She had spent a full hour instructing her third grade class in some of the wonders of nature and just by way of a clincher she said: "Isn't it wonderful how little chickens get out of their shells?" One little eight-year-old lad, quite practical, quizzed back. "What gets me is how they got in!"

Somewhat Different

Farmer: "Gosh! You must have plenty of nerve to come down in a parachute in a hundred-mile gale like this."

Stranger: "I didn't come down in a parachute. I went up in a taxi."

OBITUARY

Mr. Johann Karl Schoetzchen passed away on January 23rd at 12:50 p.m. after a long illness. The remains will be cremated and the ashes interred at the Kasugano Cemetery, Kobe.

DANKSAGUNG

Fuer die Beweise von Mitgefuehl zum Soldatentode unseres Sohnes und Bruders

WILLI TETENS

sprechen die Eltern und Schwestern des Verbliebenen allen Freunden und Bekannten ihren tief gefuehlten Dank aus

Familie Tetens